Rutland County Herald.

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Rucland, Sept. 4th, 1854 COMMERCIAL EXPRESS COMPANY. Capital \$100,000. THIS COMPANY

TO AND FROM

ALSO HEW PORK No. DE Souder D. TEON, No. 50 Exercises. E LTLAND, mater the Exadement III man, West Bloke.

On WHEREIER, Goo's Agent. A CAPE COD DINNER SPEECH.

Josean Quincy, Ju's unrivalled fame as an adopt in that most difficult of all arts-dinner table speaking-is abundantly maintained by the following. which he made lately at the anniversary dinner of the Cape Cod Association. There were Old Colony magnates, and our ourivalled chowders, there was the "feast of reason and flow of soul," but more happily than Mr. Quincy, who said:-

were not descended from the fathers of

Cape Col. Neither am I, but I am rights of persons to be here. Now I numbered and thirty years ago; the gen-leman who held the office of Chief head wind. [Laughter.] fastice was my great great grandfather. low, whether he was a judge of law, know not; but he was a judge of what Laughter.] Being Chief Justice, he as, like his descendants, a very dutiful m, particularly when his father told im to go and see the girls, [Great merment,] so down he came to Yarmouth. Vhether he succeeded in the object of is mission or not, I will not say; but have the bonor of addressing you at

his time. [Laughter and loud cheers.] "There were no revolters at decions in those times, and consequently you :se reports are not extant; and I beeve that this is the only case of adjaication by my ancestors the report of which has been preserved. We have a Chief Justice here, and it occurs to me that I would like to propound a question to His Honor. My ancestor, the Years ago, decided that if a man wanted a good wife, he had better come down to Cape Cod. I had some thought of asking the present Chief Justice

ion of my ancestors? gone and dove it! [Load laughter and

" There are, Mr. President, a great many very pleasant associations always connected with these meetings; and we have beard a great deal about the advantages and pleasures of railroad communication, as affording facilities for these pleasant gatherings. There is, however, one great objection to railroads -they make all people alike. We all one mill; and when one comes down to the Cape or to Nantucket, he meets very much the same sort of people as he

would if he had remained in Boston. " It so happened some thirty years ago that I had the honor, with His Excellency the Governor, of being aid-decamp to Gov. Lincoln, and the first duty he imposed was to go down and review the troops at Nantucket. I assure you it was a most delightful duty. Our principal business was to establish a friendship with the pretty little Quakeresses upon the island. They had one charm about them that I never met with since. At that day before we had attained to higher titles, we were rather proud of being called 'Colonel,' but they had found a much prettier fishion. I was introduced to a charming young Quakeress, and she called me by a benutiful name-she called me 'Josiah'-[Laughter.] Now I suppose a great many of you, particularly the young ladies who read modern novels, would think Joriah was not a very romantie name; but I assure you it sounds very well from the lips of a beautiful young lady. Besides that, although in modern povels and romances it seems to be rather neglected, still those stern old fathers who landed upon these shores knew what name to commend; and upthe first page of their catechism you

" Hazzkine, Missee, and Josine, All were pione," [Languer.] and I should like to know of what other names as much can be said. " It so happened that after we had ing exhausted all excuses for delay, we were upon the eve of departure at last. When we were together in the evening, we were expressing our regrets that the wind was fair, and that we should certainly have to go so the morrow; an the satelage of Prof. Busch. This Rob-old Quaker said to me.—If these really erjectwas the only man whom he now and wishes to remain, and can personde any young maiden to put a black out under

iment, and we besought all the young ladies, if they were seized and possessed of a black cut, to try the experiment in our favor. There was, however, one great difficulty. They had all either been smothered in tubs, or else had emigrated to avoid that fate. At last, one roung lady declared that she was 'seiged and possessed, not exactly of a black eat, but a black kitten; and as she supposed that its size would better repre sent the interest she had in detaining us than a full grown cat, she supposed it might answer. Willing that the exper-iment should be tried, but without much " Mr. President; the gentlemen who have preceded me have said that they faith as to the result with only a kittee. we took our leave. The next morning we rose early and the wind was dead proud to say that I am, what is a great | ahead, [Laughter,] and for three days deal better—I am descended from the Morntans of Capo Cod. [Loud applaces] His Honor, the Chief Justice, eat, had full faith that the young lady here has raised a point of law as to the | had put her kitten under a tub, though the maintained that the certainly never happen to be exactly in this position .- did do it. But I believe that I believe I have a decision of the Supreme Court | ed, and I believe that the good citizens not of Massachusetts, but of the Prov- of Nantucket believe to this day, miless ace of Massachusetts Bay -- given a steam has altered their opinion, that this is a never-failing receipt for obtaining a

" I have been struck, Mr. President, with the great difference between this section of country and the great West, far better -he was a judge of Ladies. which I have recently visited -not so much in fertility of soil, which is strikame down here to hold court in this art of the world, and, I suppose, like the population. I went on Sabbath to lis Excellency, the Governor, having a church in Chicago. It was crowded. o criminal or civil business to do, he but there was only one white head in oks after the young ladies. [Renew- the building, and that, I am sorry to I merriment.] The result was, (and say, was on my own shoulders. There his is a literal fact,) that when he got was another peculiarity—the great maome to Braintree-Quincy that now jority of young men there. There was -he called his son Josiah to him, but a very sparse sprinkling of young ad advised him to go straightway down ladies. Indeed, so scarce are they that Yarmouth, and inquire for the house it is said that on the arrival of a steamf one John Sturgis, and Hannah Stur-is who was there. Well, my ancestor themselves through speaking trampets themselves through speaking trumpets before they land. [Laughter.]

" But I will not occupy you attention any longer,—I have stated to you, sir, and to the audience, that in the opinion of the two Chief Justices of Massachusetts, if a man wants a good wife, he had better come down to Cape Cod ;--and now, sir, I mean to appeal to a still higher authority; and I will propose to

" The memo. J of the Patriarch Abraham -No wonder that we should have here the Father of the Faithful,' who had the wisdom when his own son wanted a wife, to send Down East, and get one." [Laughler and cheers.]

ANECDOTES OF GIRARD.

without saying something about another mercantile celebrity of the United States, viz:-Stephen Girard. This man was born in a village near the banks of whether, if that question was brought the Garonne. He was the son of a before him, he would overrule the deci- peasant, and had left his own country as a common sailor. Having gradually Criter Justice Snaw-I have given risen to the post of second mate, he the same opinion myself. [Applause.]

MR. QUINCY.—The Chief Justice has remained, and opened a tavern on the not only given a similar opinion, but as banks of the Delaware, for such of his acts speak louder than words, he has countrymen as were engaged in West countrymen as were engaged in West India trade, particularly that with St. Domingo. The revolution in St. Domingo caused an emigration which continually brought him fresh customers, and, having built some small vessels to bring his fugitive countrymen away in and meal for coffee, until his capital. which had been scarcely worth a tioning at first, gradually increased and enabled him to build larger vessels, and ecome as though we were ground in extend his spirit of enterprise in all directions. His frugality bordered on Sailor's fare was to him the best, and the freighting of vessels his favorite pursuit. The success which attended his exertions at length became unexampled : for he never buil his shine insured, but always chose skilful and experienced captains, thus saving himself the heavy expense of taking out insurance policies, and continued active on this principle, gradually increased his capital more and more, until it had finally swelled to an enormous amount. Illiterate, as a French common sailor needs be, and scarcely able to write his own name, he called all his ships after the great authors of his native country, and thus enjoyed the sensation of beholding the American flag waving over a MONTESQUILU, a VOL-TAIRE, & HELVETIUS, and a JEAN JAC-QUES ROSSEAU. His ships, which he was in the habit of sending successive ly to the island of Mauritius, at that ime the Isle de France, to Calcutta and Canton, and each of which cost from forty to sixty thousand dollars, brought back cargoes worth from one to two hundred thousand dollars to Phiadelphia, and thence to Europe, particularly to Messrs, Hope & Co., at Amsterdam, and were never insured. Remarkably good fortune attended all these enterprises. Until the year 1815 not one of his ships was ever lost or captured. It is easy to form an idea of the amount of expital accumulated by this saving of insurance premiums, when one reflects that the latter went as high

as from ton to fifteen and even twenty per cent. Girard's right hand man was a country man of his, named Roberjest, who however, had received his mercantile education entirely at Hamburg under erjectwas the only man whom he now and then, but no oftener than now and then took into his especial confidence, and he a tob, you will have /, tend wind in the had worked in the house of Girard for desire to try so philosophical an expert during the lapse of twenty years; tre- before our readers - Lake Septrior Jr. so long as there continues among the

desire to be taken care of in his old age resolved to let his patron know that if be desired to keep him any longer, he must take that matter into serious consideration, and give him a handsome sum that he might put aside sed turn to good account. Girard, a little net-tled by this, replied that he would give him ten thousand dollars, but Roberjeot demanded sixty. He was told to wait until the next day, wher, without hearing another word in relation to the matter, he received what he asked for-

Magnanimous as Girard could be in

sixty thousand dollars !

equally petty in many others. Of his numerous relatives in France, who were all poor pensant folks, he would never hear a syllable mentioned. When some of them upon one accasion ventured to eross the ocean and visit him in Philadelphia, he immediately sent them away again with a triffing present. In one particular instance, he exhibited unusual hard-heartedness. His captains had received the strictest orders not to bring either strange goods, passengers or letwas returning from Bordeaux, and brough another which had burried on before it, he learned it was conveying him some relations of his as passengers; he instantly sent to Newcastle, on the Delaware, where the ships coming in from sea usually touch, an order to the captain, forbidding him to land any pas inger, but to remain at that point, un til another had been procured to take them back to Bourdeaux when he m ght come up to Philadelphia with his cargo. The captain was then replaced by another person. He, however, made an exception in favor of two pieces, the orphaned daughters of a brother who had died in poverty. He allowed these

girls to come to him, and gave one of them permission, along with some twenty thousand dollars, to marry the brother of General Lallemant, who had emigrated to America upon the restoration of the Bourbons, after the battle of Waterloo. In his will be bequeathed to the other an equal sum. Girard also belonged to the list of the best American correspondents of the Barings, in London; and when one

of the head partners of that house, Fran-

burton, visited Philadelphia, his birthplace, in the year 1818, he called at the counting-room of Mr. Girard, whom he Mr. Roberped, the already mentioned him if he wanted to see Mr. Girard, he most visit him early in the morning, at his large farm in the neighborhood of diented asked for Mr. Girard, and received the reply "Yonder he stands!" hare-headed, without coat or incket, and elbows, who stood with a hay-fork in "Yes," they answered; whereupon he stepped up to him and gave his name. "So, so !" remarked Girard, then you are the son of the man who got married here? Well, now, I am very glad to see you, but I have no to falk with you at present; it is harvest time, and I have a great deal to There, walk around yonder a little, look at my cows, and get some of the folks to give you a glass of milk, for you can't find such milk in all London!" Mr. Girard was perfectly right. The beverage in the world that bears the a close," name. Raving complied with this bloot invitation; as he himself was an eccontric, and, consequently liked eccentries; he was wonderfully tinkled with the thought of what a curious reception this was for one of the heads of the first

Nolte's Antobiography. COPPER DISCOVERIES IN CANADA -We have several times, the present eason, mentioned the reported discove ries of Cooper and other metals on the Canadian side of Lake Superior and Huron, but as parties have not in all cases, secured their locations, we have not been at liberty to give particulars. We continue to hear from the most reliable sources that the explorations have been attended with the greatest success, and that veins of the largest size have been found on the shores of both lakes, that promise to rival in richness and extent, he best mines in the world. Nor is the Copper found in the form of sulphurets in all cases, as has been generally supposed it would be; some very large Copper veins have been found on the north share of Lake Superior, specimens of which we now have to our possession. and which appear to be the same, in heir principal characteristics, as the tone of the north share of the lake.

We confidently expect some of these sewly discovered wins to turn out, in a short time, to be the largest mines in world, and that, so soon as the wealth this extensive mineral region shall home and abroad, an immense mining ciness will speedily be the result hose valuable discoveries. have it in our power to give the particgiars of some of those new boutions, and

At the present time, when the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States is a prominent point for discussion, both in private and political circles, and when a treaty for this end is said to be even now in process of consummation by the governments of the respective countries, a brief sketch of this important little island-kingdom cannot fail to be both interesting and ap-

propriate. The Sandwich Islands are situated near the centre of the North Pacific Ocean, between lat. 18 deg. 40 min. and 22 deg 20 min North, and lan. 154 deg. 53 min. and 160 deg. 15 min. West .many things, he was, on the other hand, This group forms as it were, the north ern advacted guard of the great island world of the Pacific. They are the half way station of the Pacific route, being nearly equi-distant from the chief ports in America on the one side, and Asia on the other. They constitute the general randeryous for the whalesmen who frequent the Northern Pacific seas --The group comprises the twelve islands, which cover an aggregate area of sixtyone hundred square miles. Eight only of the islands are mhabited.

This little island-empire of the western world is supposed to have been originally discovered by some Spanish navigator, as upon a chart found in a Spanish galleon which was captured by Lord Ansen in 1748, there was laid down a group of islands answering in all essential respects to those. Captain Cook's discovery is the first, however, of which we have authentic record. This renowned navigator saw the island, and east anchor in the harbor of Waimea, in January of 1778. Vancouver was the next visitor, and his arrival, which was in 1792, created such a senation that the King coded asmall island to the British; but it was never accepted. Sabsequently many American vessels traded there for sandal wood and in 1840 a school for the education of the young i landers was established by the Presbyterian board of foreign missions. The first regular mission was organized in 1819, and afterwards successive missionary parties were sent out, until eventually the inhabitants were converted from a race of barbarous beathens to a chris-

tian nation. The missionaries have been laboring. however, among a decaying race. When cis Baring, the second son of Lord Ash-Cook visited the group in 1779 it was teeming with inhabitants. He computed the population at four hundred thousand; and that his computation did no the abundant evidence Which shows by dest clerk in the establishment, told of a once overflowing population-by the countless footpaths not yet entirely overgrown with grass; by the sites of ancient villages, of varied extent, and oc the city. Baring went to the place in- cupying every favorable position; and by the various remains of temples, squeduct, &c., some of which would be re-They pointed out to him a small, low- garded as extraordinary works even in set man, of about sixty, with grey hair, the United States. Within the comparhis shirt sleeves, rolled up above the this dense population has dwindled down to sixty-five thousand, and of this num his hand, helping to load hay on a farm | ber nearly ten thousand are whites. In 1848, the year when the last census was taken, the total population was 80,641; the number of births 1478, deaths 7944 -thus giving a decrease during the year of 6155 inhabitants, and this is about the average annual decrease. The nation's course of empire is fulfilled. It has long since passed the summit of its glory, and is now rapidly fading away. In the language of a native historianon account of the magnitude of these evils which have come upon the Kingdom, the Kingdom is sick t it it reduced London milk is notoriously the vilest the whole Hawaiian Kingdom is near to The causes of the rapid decrease of the numerous population which once

which naturally attend an excess of savage population. Indolence was one great house in London to meet with, at the cause of their decline. This vice seems hands of one who stood at the head of to have been constitutional with the Is the first house in America .-- Vincent landers, and to have grown from the nature's bounties, and the uncertain ten are by which they held their possessions Pestilence, another prominent cause of their decay, has at times swept over the island and found many victims among the indolent, sensual natives. Whe Kamehameha I. resided at Oaliu, more than half of the population of the island was swopt away in a single year by a dreadful disease. Licentiqueness has been, and still continues to be, perhaps the most powerful, and at the same time the most deplorable source of their eline. Before the good effect of the Mi sionary's work began to be manifest, the crime of infanticide was frightfully prev alent among the people. It was so common that its parallel was never known in any other country. Human sacrifice. too was practiced upon every public oc casion, and the ulture which recked with the blood of the victims at the conclusion of every war or victory, at every failure or remarkable success of the crops, at every sickness, recovery or death of a king, still remain, mournful memorials of the post. What will be the result of this gendual decay, of this passing away of the original inhabitants of the soil, none can tell-whether they will conform with the habits and customs of cirilized people, and ultimately become amalgainated with their white brother or whether the curse which seems to

flourished throughout the group of is

lands may be traced chiefly to he evils

It is estimated that the pixty one hon-

dred square miles which comprise the area of the Sandwich Islands, is capahundred human beings. The soil which pour thing, what shall she do? made to produce three thousand pounds of sngar per acre, which, at five cents a pound would be worth fifteen millions of dollars. Efforts have been made to introduce the culture of ailk upon the islands, but uwing to a heavy drought, added to the ignorance of the proprietors, and other unfavorable circumstances, the project tell through

But it is not by any means in natural productions that the importance of the islands consists; it is rather in their position as an entrepot, or neutral sta-tion for trade. The commerce of the islands is considerable, and is increasing from year to year. In 1824 forty-six years after they were visited by Capt. Cook, one hundred and three vessels touched there. In 1852 the islands were visited by five hundred and eightyfive vessels.

The Legislative power is vested in a king, a house of nobles and a house of representatives. The Legislature 'assembles annually in the Brat week in and is said to be tall, robust, amiable, a candor and fairness not always mani in appearance.

A Start and a Surprise.

The Knickerbocker Magazine, for September, has the following relating how a Professor was sold. A correspondent relates how at a "Male and Female Academy" sundry couples had broken the rule which prohibited the caged

birds to associate.

And at length it had come to the ears of the faculty that such was the case, and that on sundry occasions pairs, male This was a breach of discipline and to of a century ago, school, be made to feel the terrors of the

ome of the sinners, and no sooner known than a counterplot was batched. It was determined that one of the boys should array himself in the dress of a lady, or in to much of a lady's dress as he could get and he knew how to get on; that another young gentleman should accom pany this counterfeit young lady upon in evering's walk, and that when they returned they shouldtake good care to be seen by the official spy.

To obtain the necessary materials for a disguise, a descent was made upon the painting room, where the young lalies kept the garments which they used while pursuing their studies; there a gown, showl and bood were procured and with these we made what served our turn for a fady on the occasion-no very graceful, certainly, nor calculated for close inspection, but "she" did, as the sequal showed. Thus equipped, the judy and her attendant gentlemon sa'li-

It was about 11 o'clock, of a beautiful summer's evening; the moon shone brightly in the mid-heaven, and not a sound was to be heard save the faint chirp of the cricket, or the favoif bark of some sleepless cur. The faintest footfall was painfully distinct. The guilty pair passed through the front gate into the village street, and in a few minutes returned, as it had been arranged that they should be detected at this stage of

made by one of the conspirators to at-

He approached the window of his room, looked out, when lo! to his enger gaze, in plain sight, appeared the offending pair, apparently anconscious of their langer, and enjoying with great gusto their stolen interview. He quietly alipped out of his room and passed down to he room in front, and there, in the hadow of the building, awaited their approach. The pair stop about midway of the yard, and seem to be gazing at the stars. The goardien of the night grows impatient, and sugners slowly towards them. They commence a slow retreat-He quickens his step, and they keep their distance. He grows furious at the nuclacions attempt to escape, and breaks pretonsions, had been chosen Vice-Pres-

into a desperate race: And now commonced a race, the like of which I may never boom to see again.

living one in whose voins there flows the flight like startled doer. The steps of the pursuer and pursued resonaded charging of a squadron of horse. On, on, they flow, the pursuer gains, the gallantry of the gentleman deserts him ble of supporting between four and five | and with it he leaves the lady ; and now, is favorably situated for cultivation is footsteps behind her grew more distinct generally very firtile. A considerable every moment , she strains every nerve, amount of sugar is already manufacture but her dress impedes her step ; it will ed there, and it has been computed that not do; also must either yield to her one hundred thousand acres of the land apon four of the principal islands might besort. And then, in her feensy, throwbe easily made to produce three those ing aside all maiden modesty, she seizes sand pounds of sugar per acre, which, the skirts of her dress, and quickly at five cents a pound, would be worth fif-drawing them up around her waist, with teen million deltars. Efforts have been freed limbs she darts away, and is soon beyond the reach of pursuit.

And the pursuer! There he stands the picture of astonishment and chagrin.— When he saw the first upward movement of the lady's dress he had stopped, (he was a modest man,) transfixed with horror at the idea that such depravity should exist, and displayed before his face and eyes; and next, as the spward movement displayed a stout pair of calf skin boots and cussimere pantaloons, the consciousness of having been sold fiashed over his mind and completed his discomplure; which was in no wise diminished by three hearty cheers from the throats of the young scamps who had bought him so cheaply. He crept back to his room 'a sudder but a wiser man."

Origin of the Modern Democracy.

The historian Hildreth, who is now engaged as one of the editors of the Boston Telegraph, is doing a good service by writing out, in different editorials, the histories of the political parties April. Kumehameha III, the reigning of the country. At his advanced age, king, is more than forty years of age, the scenes of the past are viewed with in appearance.

Stort and a Surgets.

fested by younger and more ambitious with a physical state of the surgets and a bi-fortan will command for his present writings, that attention and respect which they give promise of deserving in an eminent degree. We copy below his remarks upon the "origin of the modern Democracy :"

The party so long influential in the policy of the Union, under the name of the Democracy--a good name enough, but sadly abused, -having to all appearance received its death blow in the elections just completed, some little account and female, had been observed to enter of its rise and progress, decline and fall, the gate of the front yard from the vil- may be interesting at the present molage street at unseemly hours of the ment, especially to that large class of night, in direct contravention of the sta. citizens too young to have any personal tute in such case made and provided .- know ledge of the events of a quarter

and as a remedy, it was proposed in a the name, and in several points of view, solemn convocation of the powers that the lineal descendant of the older party were, that one of their number, whose whose name it borrowed and whose heir room was conveniently situated for the and representative it claimed to be .purpose, should keep careful watch and was like that, in its origin, essentially a ward, and that when he should see a sectional, Southern party. It had its guilty pair approaching from their noc- birth in hostility to the election of John turnal violation of the law, he should Quincy Adams to the Presidency,—an stealthily creep out, pounce upon them, election brought about by the almost and having caught them in flagrante de-licto, they should before the assembled ly supported by New York, and favored by the most intelligent and liberal minded citizens of the Middle, Southern This reheme soon became known to and Western States, with Henry Clay at their head.

> Adons and his cabinet administered the government in a judicious and unexceptionable manner, (nobody will now question that,) and yet they encountered a violence and virulence of hostility such as have scarcely since been paral leled. For twenty-five years prior to the election of Adams, the administra tion of the federal government, or as it is growing to be, the anti-State rights fashion to call it -the national government-lad been completely under the control of the South; nor during all that period had any Northern man been able to obtain any national appointment, howexer paliry, except by making himself the humble tool of Southern policy,-Indeed, it was only by bowing his proud and reluctant knee to this very idol, that John Q. Adams had put himself in that line of promotion which finally resulted in his election as President.

The Southern slave-holders were willing enough to put all the hard work of the administration of the government upon Northern subordinates, and to reward them for their subservency by inferine appointments. But the idea of a Northern man for President was, at that time, lardly more palatable to them than the idea of a colored man would be now. They have gone a great many steps down from the top of the ladder since, as they have abundantly shows in taking up with Pierce for a Presi As they entered the gate, signal was dent. Previous to the election of Adams, and pending the Presidential canvas, the Sombern politicians had been divided into three bitter factions of Crawford, Jackson, and Clay men but immediately after the election of Adams, they all united with few exceptions -for Clay was able to earry with him only a small part of his supporters -in a fierce determination to win back the control of the general government With that object in view, Crawford be ing diminied, and Clay having joined Adams, they placed at their head Goneral duckson, who in the race of popular favor had distanced all his compet and who had for his ligutenest and bele expertant, Calhoust, blunchf size lately an aspirant to the Presidency, but who having relinquished for that term his ideat with great unanimity,

This Southern undaught, which had for its sale prospection the fact that after twenty-four years of potient waltin